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DPRK Foreign Ministry Statement:

U.S. Imperialism, Stop War Machinations Against Laos!

PYONGYANG, Jan. 25 (KCNA)—The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on Jan. 25 a statement in connection with the large-scale attack of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges on the liberated areas of Laos and their frenzied attempt to expand the aggressive war against the Laotian people.

The statement reads in full:

The U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are of late conducting large-scale attacks on the liberated areas of Laos and running wild to expand the aggressive war against the Laotian people.

They have long been manoeuvring to occupy the whole of Laos and convert particularly her central and lower regions into a strategic bridgehead linking South Vietnam and Thailand, their strongholds of aggression.

They are now further intensifying bombing of the liberated areas of Laos and even perpetrating the barbarity of murdering Laotian people by spraying toxic chemicals.

To occupy the central and lower regions of Laos, the U.S. imperialists have already amassed scores of battalions of the Laotian rightist forces and large numbers of Thai puppet troops and are attacking the liberated areas ever more openly by instigating the treacherous clique of Laos.

Such moves of the U.S. imperialists against Laos are part of their criminal machinations to expand their aggressive war to whole Indo-China and recover from their setbacks in South Vietnam.

Behind the smokescreen of "peace," they are continuously bringing their aggressive troops into South Vietnam and scheming to further escalate the aggressive war against the Vietnamese people.

And, ganging up with the Thai and South Vietnamese puppet cliques, the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating aggression and undisguised provocative acts against the Cambodian people.

All this proves that the "peace offensive" of the U.S. imperialists is altogether a deceptive ruse for escalating the war.

Their act of war expansion in Laos is a grave challenge to the Laotian people and the peoples of Indo-China and whole Asia and a wanton sabotage of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Indo-China and the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laos.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people sternly condemn the criminal machinations of U.S. imperialism and its stooges for war expansion against the Laotian people and other Indo-Chinese peoples and fully support the Jan. 17, 1966, statement of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat.

The struggle of the Laotian people against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen is a just, patriotic struggle for freedom and national independence and a struggle for defending peace in Asia and the world.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will in the future, too, as in the past, march shoulder to shoulder with the Laotian people in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and support and assist their just struggle to the end.

The Laotian question must be settled on the basis of the five-point solution and the four-point stand clarified in the manifesto of the Laotian Political Consultative Conference.

If the U.S. imperialists persist in their war machinations against the Laotian people in defiance of the strong protest of the Laotian people and the entire world peace-loving people, they will suffer more serious, irreparable fiasco.

The Korean people are convinced that the heroic Laotian people, enjoying the active support and encouragement of the world people, will smash the machinations of U.S. imperialism and its stooges for aggression and war expansion and win ultimate victory in the struggle for genuine peace, neutrality, independence, democracy, unity and prosperity under the leadership of the Neo Lao Haksat.

German Lawyers Demand Prompt U.S. Withdrawal from South Korea

PYONGYANG, Jan. 20 (KCNA)—The German Democratic Lawyers' Association recently sent a letter to the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association.

Pointing to the U.S. troops' grave infringement upon the human rights and human dignity of South Korean people, the German lawyers declared in the letter: "This is the miserable and criminal results of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea."

Supporting the statement of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and demanding prompt withdrawal of the U.S. occupation army from South Korea, the German Democratic Lawyers' Association said in the letter that, only when the U.S. imperialist aggressor army leaves South Korea, the important condition for Korea's peaceful reintegration will be created.

Korean Workers' Party Sends Greetings To Italian Communist Party Congress

PYONGYANG, Jan. 24 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party on Jan. 24 sent a telegram of greetings to the 11th Congress of the Italian Communist Party.

Extending fraternal greetings to the 11th Congress of the Italian Communist Party, to all the Party members and to the Italian working people, the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party in the telegram of greetings wished the 11th Congress of the Italian Communist Party success in its work.

Greetings to Indian Premier and Pres.

PYONGYANG, Jan. 25 (KCNA)—On the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India, Premier Kim Il Sung sent on Jan. 25 a telegram of greetings to Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Premier of the Republic of India.

Meanwhile, President Choi Yong Kun also sent a telegram of greetings to S. Radhakrishnan, President of the Republic of India.

Workers' Struggles for Wage Hike & Democratic Rights Raging in S. Korea

Today, struggles of South Korean workers for their right to existence and for democratic rights are sweeping South Korea.

In response to workers' struggles, various other sections of South Korean people are also positively developing struggles, which are daily gaining in scope and strength in a sort of chain reaction.

According to a South Korean Radio Dong-a report, more than 1,200 S. Korean workers hired at U.S. military installations in Inchon, Kyonggi Province, who had been waging a labour dispute for an increased payment and better living conditions since the end of last year, went on strike on Jan. 12, and the strike is still continuing.

Responding to the struggles of the Inchon district workers, the "Foreign Organization Employes Union," which is composed of more than 37,000 workers hired at U.S. military installations throughout South Korea, decided on Jan. 29 to call a strike.

The Union-affiliated 37,000 workers have been struggling since last September, demanding an average wage increase of 30 per cent and family allowances. The U.S. army side, however, flatly turned down workers' demand and is working out every possible tactics to counter the workers' struggles, while firing a large number of active workers.

In the meantime, more than 5,500 workers of the "Korean Service Corps" under the U.S. army on Jan. 25 staged a rally, putting up streamer which read: "U.S. army authorities, raise our wages at once and enforce a system of progressive discharge allowances!" a Radio Joongang report said.

S. Korean workers' struggles at U.S. army installations touched off a struggle of workers employed by Japanese firms in Seoul.

Today, over 42,000 S. Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs and workers in other domains are struggling for right to existence and for democratic rights, and their struggles are daily gaining in scope and strength in a sort of chain reaction.

Over 120 S. Korean workers of nine Japanese firms in Seoul started a labour dispute with the Japanese firms and presented to the Japanese firms a five-point demand including a 100 per cent wage raise and better working conditions, Radio Joongang reported. The 120 workers decided to call a strike from Jan. 20 if their demand was not met by that date. The S. Korean workers at the Japanese firms are reported to have been paid only half the wages of the Japanese businessmen in Seoul.

Along with these struggles, a rapid upsurge is witnessed in the struggles of transportation workers.

A South Korean Radio Moonwha report said that automobile drivers in North Kyungsang Province have been in a labour dispute since Jan. 15, demanding a 100 per cent wage hike, enforcement of the 8-hour day and stoppage of illegal dismissals of drivers. Over 5,100-member "Seoul Bus Drivers Union" which had been in a labour dispute since the end of last year decided on Jan. 18 to go on a strike on Feb. 3, if their demand for a 40 per cent wage increase for drivers and an 860 per cent hike for conductors was not met, Radio Dong-a reported. Seoul bus drivers and conductors are being ruthlessly exploited under extremely bad labour conditions. Particularly, bus conductors have been earning an average monthly wage of 700 won (270 South Korean won equal one U.S. dollar), though they usually work 18 hours a day.

Meanwhile, taxi drivers in Seoul issued on Jan. 22 a statement announcing that they will join in the struggle of the Seoul bus drivers and conductors and launch a sympathy strike if the bus workers' demand was not met.

About 250 bus drivers and conductors in Pusan, southernmost port town of South Korea, also entered a labour dis-

(Continued on page 2)

Rodong Shinmoon Hails Result of Tricontinental Peoples' Solidarity Conference

The Jan. 20 issue of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, editorially hailed the result of the Havana Tricontinental Conference under the headline "Demonstration of unity and solidarity in struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

The editorial says: The conference powerfully demonstrated the unity and militant solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and greatly inspired the revolutionary peoples of the world in their struggle for national liberation, independence and social progress.

The conference, it stresses, frustrated imperialists' schemings to lay obstacles and difficulties in the way of its convening and proceeding and, furthermore, to break it up and dealt another blow to them.

Supporting the general declaration and resolutions adopted at the conference, the editorial emphasizes: The conference was entirely right when it pointed out in its general declaration that the overthrow of the U.S. imperialist rule was the decisive question in winning ultimate and complete victory in the anti-imperialist struggle on three continents.

As the imperialists are not willing to give up voluntarily policies of exploitation, oppression, rapine, aggression and interference, the oppressed and exploited peoples the world over can win their freedom, liberation and independence only through struggle, it adds.

Exposing and denouncing the U.S. imperialist aggression on Vietnam, the conference called upon the peoples of the three continents to render the Vietnamese people all forms of assistance, including the dispatch of armed volunteers, and set up the "Tricontinental Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam" and the "Asian, African, Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization" fully supporting the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle now sweeping the three continents, the editorial points out, and goes on: By adopting these resolutions and measures, the conference manifested the firm will of the tricontinental peoples to strengthen joint action in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle, regarding the cause of three continents for freedom and national independence as their common cause.

The conference condemned the wily machinations of the imperialists and colonialists to intensify colonial domination and subjugation under the cloak of "aid" and called for developing cooperation of the tricontinental peoples in the struggle for the development of national economy and culture and for national independence and social prosperity.

This will greatly contribute to consolidating and developing national independence and cementing solidarity among the peoples.

The editorial expresses thanks to the conference for its adoption of the resolution on Korea and manifestation of the full support and militant solidarity of the tricontinental peoples to the Korean people in the struggle for expelling U.S. troops from South Korea and achieving the unification of the country independently without any interference of outside forces and for scrapping the "ROK-Japan Treaty."

The tricontinental peoples and world revolutionary peoples must increase their vigilance against the subversive and divisive macinations of the imperialists, smash them at every step and deepen solidarity.

The establishment of the "Asian, African, Latin American Peoples' Solidarity Organization" and election of its temporary executive secretariat will greatly contribute to consolidating the success of the conference and further developing its work.

Underlining the significance of the Havana conference, the editorial says in conclusion:

The Korean people treasure the solidarity of the tricontinental peoples in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and will do everything to strengthen friendship and solidarity with them and materialize the resolutions of the conference.

Pyongyang Youth Welcome Guinean Delegation

Youth and students in Pyongyang gathered on the evening of Jan. 20 at a theatre attached to the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace to welcome the delegation of the Organization of African Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea which had been visiting Korea from Jan. 17 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea.

Present at the meeting were Ko Sang Joon, Vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, and youth league workers.

Chairman Kim In Sun of the City Youth League Committee, in the name of its members in the city, warmly welcomed the guests and extended through them militant greetings to the Guinean youth.

On behalf of the Guinean youth, the delegation leader Kamara Ibrahima, Member of the National Committee of the Organization of African Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea, made a speech at the meeting.

Stressing the need to cement solidarity among the Asian, African and Latin American youths, the speaker voiced firm solidarity with and support for the South Korean and Vietnamese brothers who are fighting against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

DPRK-Ghana Cultural Accord Inked

A cultural agreement was signed recently in Accra between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Ghana, according to an information from the Ghanaian capital.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Korean side by Ro Soo Uk, Korean Ambassador to Ghana, and on behalf of the Ghanaian side by J. Benibengor-Blay, Minister of Arts and Culture.

The agreement envisages the establishment of contacts between the two countries in the fields of science, education, culture, and the press and exchange of delegations.

We Resolutely Reject Wicked Scheme of Japanese Government To Impose "ROK Nationality" upon Koreans in Japan

EDITORIAL

In a desperate bid to impose "ROK nationality" upon Koreans in Japan, recently, the Japanese Government has staged a machination to make Koreans in Japan "apply for permanent residence" in connection with the effectuation of the "Japan-ROK Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan."

Thus, it is working hard to subject Koreans in Japan dually to the Japanese and South Korean domestic laws under the pretext of granting them "permission for permanent residence."

It is an open secret that on orders of U.S. imperialism, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the Pak Jung Hi clique wound up by force and fruad the "ROK-Japan Treaty," including the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan," in defiance of the strong opposition of both the Korean and Japanese peoples to it.

Consequently, the entire Korean people, to say nothing of 600,000 Koreans in Japan, do by no means recognize the "Treaty" and "Agreement," are strongly demanding their immediate abrogation.

The firm stand of Koreans in Japan toward the "Agreement" was once again clearly demonstrated by the fact that, though the Japanese authorities began business on the receipt of "applications" on Jan. 17 at city, town and village offices througout this country, no one made an application by Jan. 19.

We resolutely condemn the Japanese Government for its recent criminal act designed to infringe flagrantly upon the democratic, national rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

As is already laid bare, the "Agreement" legalizes restrictions upon the residence and daily life of Koreans in Japan, suppresses and banishes them, and destroys their democratic organizations, charging them with causing "troubles, riots and disturbances."

On the strength of this "Agreement" the Japanese authorities are going to impose "education for assimilation" on the children of the "applicants for permanent residence" and to discriminate them against others and persecute them in social and economic life through "insurance."

Moreover, the Japanese Government demands that "ROK nationality" papers be attached to the "applications for permanent residence." This is an attempt to force "ROK nationality" upon Korean nationals in Japan, to politically screen them, intensify persecution and suppression against them and cause national split among them.

The move of the Japanese Government is an act of trampling underfoot the basic human rights and national rights of the Koreans in Japan and of violating the principles of international law and is an hostile act towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

What the Japanese Government is after in forcing the puppet "ROK nationality" upon Koreans in Japan, is to shackle them to the dual yoke of the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi clique. And it is aimed at staging a slick comeback to South Korea in league with the Pak Jung Hi clique.

We cannot but draw attention to the persecution and suppression of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Koreans here by the Japanese Government that has become all the more wanton since the effectuation of the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Korean Residents in Japan."

Provocations, murder and violence are being committed frequently against Koreans here and CHONGRYUN and "lists of names of Koreans liable to deportation" are being made in all parts of Japan.

Today, Korean residents in Japan are waging staunch struggles to oppose the scheme of the Japanese Government to force "ROK nationality" upon them and to defend their democratic, national rights. The Koreans upon whom "ROK nationality" was imposed, are now calling for change of their nationality from "ROK" to Korea.

The Koreans in Japan were either taken to Japan for forced labor or military service or came here in quest of a means of livelihood during the Japanese imperialist colonial rule. It is up to them whether they stay in Japan or return to their homeland according to the necessity of life, and no one has the right to interfere in this.

The Korean nationals in Japan, who were victims of the Japanese imperialist aggression and war in the past and are overseas compatriots of a sovereign state today, are fully entitled to demand all human and national rights, including the right of residence. The Japanese Government has the legal and moral obligation to guarantee them, and it has no right whatsoever to interfere in the nationality question of Koreans in Japan.

The Japanese Government must stop at once the "permanent residence" business aimed at imposing "ROK nationality" upon the Korean nationals in Japan, discontinue national persecution and suppression of them and guarantee them democratic, national rights unconditionally.

(Continued from page 1)

pute on Jan. 22, putting up a four-point demand including a wage increase.

Labour disputes are also being launched in South Cholla Province.

According to South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin reports, three labour disputes demanding 50 to 90 per cent wage increases are being waged by miners in the Province, dockers in Ryusoo and employees of a theatre in Mokpo.

Now, South Korean workers' struggles are rapidly spreading to provincial cities and towns and the struggles are becoming more intensive than ever before. A South Korean press report said that there are growing signs that all the industrial workers will rise up in struggles.

Struggles due to living difficulties are not confined to workers:

Fishermen in Pusan on Jan. 15 held a meeting and formed a "Struggle Committee" to win back the lost fishing grounds from the Japanese.

About 50 South Korean playwrights who are affiliated with the "South Korean Broadcast Playwrights' Association" held a meeting on Jan. 15 and decided to refuse writing stories from Jan. 25 unless their demand for a 60 per cent raise in copy money was met.

CHONGRYUN Demands Japanese Gov't Ensure Koreans Here Right to Nat'l Education

"The Japanese Government of Eisaku Sato must immediately stop the subversive activities and slanders against the national education of Koreans in Japan and ensure the right of Korean nationals in Japan to the national education."

Vice-chairman Ro Byung Woo, Director Kim Bo Hyun of the Educational Department and Director Yoon Sang Chul of the External Affairs Department, of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) made this statement on Jan. 22 in a letter handed to Vice-minister Shigeru Fukuda when they visited the Japanese Ministry of Education.

The letter also demanded the Japanese Government recognize the schools of different levels set up and run by Korean nationals in Japan and

Vice-chairman Ro Byung Woo of the CHONGRYUN Central Standing Committee and other CHONGRYUN leaders demanding the Japanese Government ensure the right of Korean nationals in Japan to the national education (Jan. 22)

the status of juridical persons for these schools, transfer the public branch schools for Korean children to the Korean Educational Association and recognize the qualifications of Korean high school graduates to enter Japanese universities.

In the light of international practice and the World Declaration on Human Rights, the letter stressed, it is a publicly recognized, legitimate right of the citizens of an independent country to receive national education in their mother tongue, no matter where they may reside.

Movement for 'Korea' Nat'lity Vigorously Expanding

Recently, the Korean citizens in Japan are expanding the movement to demand "Korea" nationality, at a time when the Japanese Government and the South Korean Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to impose puppet "ROK" nationality upon them, after proclaiming the effectuation of the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan."

On Jan. 17, ten Koreans went to the Ikuno district office, Osaka, and demanded "Korea" nationality, rejecting "ROK" nationality. The next day, 30 Korean residents raised the same demand at the Arakawa district office, Tokyo.

The applicants for "Korea" nationality are daily increasing. They have set up "Associations for Changing to Korea Nationality" in Tokyo and 35 prefectures.

Through this movement some Koreans have already won "Korea" nationality, casting off their disgraceful "ROK" nationality.

Jap. Gov't's New Illegal Step Hit Snag

The Japanese Administration which has proclaimed the "effectuation" of the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan" hit a snag from the very start in their attempt to make the Koreans in Japan apply for "permission for permanent residence" in Japan.

Though the Japanese authorities started business on Jan. 17 in this connection at city, town and village offices throughout the nation, no one had made an application by Jan. 19.

The Japanese authorities kicked up quite a din, predicting that hundreds of thousands of Koreans would "apply" for "permanent residence." But Mainichi Shinbun reported: not a soul could be seen on Jan. 17 at the offices of Tokyo.

Kiyang Tractor Factory: Past And Present

——Vigor of Self-Reliance Brought to Fruition——

Today, some 200,000 tractors (in terms of 15 h.p. units) are working on the cooperative farms in our country.

This means we have one tractor per 100 jungbo (one jungbo approximates one hectare).

Between 1956 and 1965 a 10-fold increase was registered in the number of tractors in use on the cooperative farms and a 20-fold growth in the tractor-worked acreage. Today, there is no country in the world which has two tractors per 100 jungbo.

Such a skyrocketing growth in the mechanization of the countryside is greatly attributable to the rapid development of the machine-building industry in our country, especially to the renovation of the Kiyang Tractor Factory—a major centre of the tractor industry in the northern half of Korea.

Rehabilitation on Ruins

Today, the Kiyang Tractor Factory—a great up-to-date large-scale factory capable of turning out thousands of tractors every year stands in Kiyang county. Some 10 years ago there was only one small farm implement factory in Kiyang county.

The land of Kiyang was literally burnt to ashes during the U.S.-unleashed Korean War (1950-1953) as was the case with the land throughout our country.

There was only a small chemical factory in this place in the pre-Liberation days. But immediately after the armistice we could not find even a trace of the factory.

The enemies could destroy and burn down all things in the land of Korea, but they could not dampen the indomitable spirit of ardent patriotism. After the ceasefire, songs of reconstruction were sung loud and clear on the soil of Kiyang county.

People in Kiyang county rose up as a phoenix in the fight to build a new factory, overcoming all the hardships and sufferings. Then, the ruins were still smoldering.

When embarking upon the work of reconstruction, the nation, gaining a correct insight into socialist agriculture, outlined a long-range plan to develop it into a factory for producing up-to-date farm machines.

According to this plan, all the workers, technicians and office workers there launched a strenuous struggle, giving full scope to their high revolutionary zeal. Thus, they rehabilitated the factory on their own in a short period of time and turned out many medium and small farm machines and implements needed for the rural economy.

At the same time, they built new factory buildings with a floor space of thousands of square metres and equipped them with up-to-date machines and facilities to produce large quantities of modern farm machinery. This made it possible for them to overfulfil by 15.5 per cent the assignment for 1957, the first year of the Five-Year National Economic Plan, not to mention the production of 55 kinds of new farm machines produced in excess of the plan.

By this time factory had switched to the production of power-driven farm machines from that of animal-drawn ones, and prepared itself for the production of tractors.

Tractor Chullima 28—First in Our Country

The Year 1965—that year was a year of epoch-making significance in the development of the Kiyang Tractor Factory.

Daily-advancing agriculture in North Korea required more and more up-to-date farm machines and implements.

Such being the case, all the workers and technicians of the factory were boldly resolved to turn over tractors, which stood in urgent need for mechanizing agriculture.

Mention must be made of our inexperience at that time and the dearth of technical personnel for the purpose. But the workers and technicians in the country, solving difficult technical questions and overcoming conservatism, completed the design of a tractor with painstaking efforts only one month, and then adjusted and replenished all necessary machines and equipment to produce for the first time in our country a 28 h.p. tractor, which was completed on Nov. 17, 1958.

Since then, the workers have further strengthened the material and technical foundation of the factory and put it on the assembly-line, with the result that in 1960 the factory's annual production capacity reached 3,000 tractors.

As was seen above, the Kiyang Tractor Factory has made rapid progress at Chullima speed. Hence the 28 h.p. tractor was named "Tractor Chullima 28" and this factory is called the "Factory of Self-reliance" because it has been built by the workers and technicians themselves.

Technical Cadres & Innovation Movement

The history of this factory is still young, but the factory is now producing more than 5,000 tractors a year. In October 1962, a 75 h.p. caterpillar tractor "Pungnyun" was manufactured on a trial basis.

Since then its output is on a rapid increase. The production of this tractor proves cogently that a big leap forward has been made in producing tractors.

Drawing on the experience gained in making "Tractor Chullima 28" the workers and technicians in the county have introduced and completed the assembly-line to turn out 75 h.p. caterpillar tractors "Pungnyun" in large quantities.

With the capacity of the factory enlarged and the quality of products improved, more tractors are being produced to fully meet the domestic needs and, since 1962, "Tractor Chullima 28's" have been exported in large quantities.

The Kiyang Tractor Factory is one of the precious achievements made by our workers who are fighting to further strengthen the foundation of an independent national economy in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Last year, the workers in the factory turned out over 2,000 tractors outside the state plan.

By 1967, the last year of the Seven-Year Plan, the yearly output of tractors by the factory will reach the level of 10,000.

Also the number of tractors per 100 jungbo will increase to 3.2 by the end of 1967.

Today, they are filled with the determination to relieve the South Korean brothers and bring earlier the day of the reintegration of North and South.

Tractor "Chullima-28" **at harvesting work: The tractor was the first production of the kind in N. Korea in 1958 at the Kiyang Tractor Factory. It can do such farm work as ploughing, soil leveling, sewing and weeding.**

Appeal to World on U.S. Atrocities in S. Korea

(Following is the second installment of the full text of an "Appeal to the Whole World on Atrocities of the American Soldiers in South Korea," the first installment of which is carried in its Jan. 26 issue of our paper. **Ed.**)

Around 10:30 a.m. on December 27, 1964, Pfc. Cley Jett who was standing guard over the work site in a U.S. army base to the north of Anyang, Sihung County, Kyonggi Province, shot and mortally injured in the abdomen with his hunting gun the 32-year-old Korean worker Pak Han Gyu residing at No. 400 of Pakdal-ri on the ground that he was a little late for work. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, December 28, 1964)

Around 9:50 p.m. on February 7, 1965, a U.S. merchant vessel bumped into a 30-ton Korean fishing boat, Buyong No. 13, belonging to the Ryosu Buyong Fishery Company, which was engaged in fishing operation twenty miles to the northwest of Sohuksan Island, thereby causing ten of its crew to drown. (South Korean news agency *Dongyang Tongshin*, February 8, 1965)

At about 9:30 p.m. on February 13, 1965, Pfc. Mart of the 508th U.S. Signal Corps who was driving a jeep ran his car into a store at No. 65, Sihung-dong Hill, Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul, and seriously injured Kim Chon Ju (44) who was in the store. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, February 14, 1965)

At about 10:30 a.m. on May 12, 1965, the pilot of a U.S. F-105 jet plane who was engaged in the joint South Korea-U.S. ground-air manoeuvre over Pochon County of Kyonggi Province fired rocket bullets to kill Li Hae Yong (23) on the spot and inflict heavy wounds on Li Won Su (25), Pak Dok Man (24) and Kim Hung Son (24). (South Korean daily *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, May 18, 1965)

Around 11:30 p.m. on May 25, 1965, an American soldier Diborsen belonging to the M.P. Headquarters of Eighth U.S. Army, while driving a truck at a reckless speed, hit a bus, license number Seoul 372, in front of the middle school attached to the Metropolitan Girls' Normal College at the entrance to Toegye-ro, Seoul, injuring its driver Kim Byong Rae (35) and eight passengers heavily or lightly. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, May 26, 1965)

Around 12:30 p.m. on May 27, 1965, a U.S. soldier who was standing sentry near B Company, First Scout Battalion, Ninth Regiment, U.S. First Cavalry Division, fired for no reason, upon Kim Su Myong(32) who happened to pass by the barracks, inflicting serious wounds upon him. (South Korean daily *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, May 27, 1965)

In District-4, Kwansan-ri Byokje Sub-county, Koyang County, Kyonggi Province, around 7:30 a.m. on May 31, 1965 a U.S. army driver of U.S. First Cavalry Division bumped his truck into a bus, license number Kyonggi 3216, owned by the Daesong Forwarding Company, hurling the bus into a three-metre-deep pool and inflicting heavy or light injuries upon 13 passengers. Then the American rogue escaped. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, June 1, 1965)

Towards 10:30 p.m. on June 12, 1965, Corporal Gerogin and two other American soldiers of the "Turkey" unit stationed at Daerung-ri, Chonhyon Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, drank liquor and ran riot at the cafe "Kohyang," and then stabbed the hostess with a knife, injuring her mortally. Running away, the Yankee devils struck with a stone a nine-year-old girl named Li Yong Su of the village who was playing by the roadside, causing the girl to fall senseless. (South Korean daily *Chousn Ilbo*, June 13, 1965)

Around 4:20 p.m. on June 16, 1965, a U.S. army driver who was driving his truck at a furious speed on the road running along the boundary of the Sihung County, Kyonggi Province, and Seoul City, ran against a bus, licence number Kyonggi 922, coming from the opposite direction, thus inflicting serious wounds upon eight passengers including Jang Se Il (60), and light injuries upon 13 others, and ran away. (South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo*, June 17, 1965) At about 10:40 p.m. on July 9, 1965, a Yankee driver belonging to the supply depot of the Eighth U.S. Army ran his jeep deliberately over 65-year-old Kim In Duk (residing at No. 37, Raengchon-dong, Sodaemun Ward) on the road of Donam-dong, Songbuk Ward, Seoul, and killed him miserably. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, July 10, 1965)

Around 3:35 a.m. on July 14, 1965, a U.S. guard belonging to C Company, 39th Regiment of Second U.S. Infantry Division shot a ROK soldier on sentry duty who was coming back to the guard post, killing him on the spot. (South Korean news agency *Dongyang Tongshin*, July 14, 1965)

On August 17, 1965, a U.S. soldier belonging to an army unit stationed in Taejon was driving a motorcar towards Pyongtaek, when he hit for fun and killed on the spot a 25-year-old woman Li Gyong Ok (living at No. 50, Yongsong-dong, Chonan City) who was cycling on the road of Wonsong-dong, Chonan City, South Chungchong Province. (South Korean daily *Taejon Ilbo*, August 19, 1965)

In Asan-ri, Ryongin Sub-county, Asan County, South Chungchong Province, on August 23, 1965, a U.S. army driver belonging to a U.S. signal unit drove his truck at a devilish speed and deliberately knocked down a three-year-old girl Pak Chi Yong, the eldest daughter of Pak Chang Sik living in District-4, Onchon-ri, Onyang Sub-county, who was playing by the roadside, killing her on the spot. (South Korean daily *Taejon Ilbo*, August 25, 1965)

At about 11:40 p.m. on August 27, 1965, a U.S. army driver, T. Robert (35), belonging to a U.S. Air Force unit, drove his sedan No. 80756 straight into a "Saenara" taxi, license number Seoul 6798, on the road in front of the office of the daily *Chosun Ilbo* in First-ga Taepyong-ro, Seoul, inflicting heavy wounds upon four passengers including 27-year-old Pak Myong Hwa living at No. 28, Daehung-dong. (South Korean daily *Hanguk Ilbo*, August 28, 1965)

Around 6:00 p.m. on September 19, 1965, Pfc. Bulo Willy belonging to Second Battalion, 37th Regiment, Second U.S. Infantry Division beat to death a Korean worker employed at the army unit on the ground that the latter reproached him for his indecent behaviour under the influence of liquor. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, October 6, 1965)

Around 2:45 p.m. on September 29, 1965, a U.S. army driver belonging to Second Medical Battalion of Second U.S. Infantry Division deliberately ran over and killed Li Jong Sang (51, living in Ijung-ri, Songtan Sub-county) on the road in front of Sojong-ri, Songtan Sub-county, Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province. (South Korean daily *Kyonggi Maeil Shinmun*, October 1, 1965)

Around 10:45 a.m. on October 29, 1965, a U.S. army driver belonging to the Artillery Headquarters of Second U.S. Army Corps ran, just for fun, against a cyclist named Jon Yong Sun (28, residing at No. 1083, Ahyon-dong, Mapo Ward) on the road near No. 1123, First-ga, Hangang-ro, Ryongsan Ward, Seoul, killing him on the spot. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, October 29, 1965)

At about 5:08 p.m. on November 8, 1965, an American army driver who was driving a truck towards Inchon ran straight into a bus, license number Seoul 1245, heading for Seoul, on the road near Sosa Sub-county, Kyonggi Province, inflicting heavy wounds on seven passengers and light injuries on 16 others. (South Korean news agency *Donghwa Tongshin*, November 9, 1965)

Towards 7:30 p.m. on November 30, 1965, a U.S. army driver who was driving a heavy truck towards Kimpo deliberately ran his car over Kim Yong Tae (45, residing at No. 48, Gonghang-dong, Yongdungpo Ward) on the road in front of a children's hospital in Dungchon-dong, Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul, killing him on the spot, and ran away. (South Korean *Radio Dong-a*, December 1, 1965)

Around 9:00 a.m. on December 8, 1965, a jet pilot of the U.S. Air Force unit stationed in Osan, who was doing bombing exercise over Hwasong County, Kyonggi Province, dropped a bomb on a woman named Li Yong Ja (33, living in Maehyang-ri, Ujong Sub-county, Hwasong County) who was gathering oysters along the seashore, killing her. (South Korean news agency *Dongyang Tongshin*, December 9, 1965)

2

The ignominious barbarities perpetrated against the South Korean women by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who are accustomed to a life of depravity and immorality have stirred up hatred and indignation among all people.

For the sole aim of satisfying their carnal desires, they kidnap, violate and rape women by turns, irrespective of time, place and age, and when their base demands are rejected, they make no scruples to abuse and beat the women, shave their heads, and kill them.

Their barbarities glaringly show the true face of the Yankee imperialist aggressor as a 20th-century barbarian.

Around 8:00 p.m. on July 25, 1964, a Yankee soldier belonging to the Seventh U.S. Division who, after making a plaything of a Korean woman employee on the second floor of the "Walker Hill" pleasure house in Seoul City, beat her mercilessly, and left her in a serious condition. (South Korean *Radio Hanguk Munhwa*, July 26, 1964)

At about 8:30 p.m. on August 31, 1964, a U.S. soldier called Master and his two colleagues kidnapped, in Daeya Sub-county, Okgu County, North Cholla Province, a 20-year-old girl, Jong Bun Hui, residing in Sanwol-ri of the same Sub-county, forcibly brought her on a truck to a temple near Songsan Sub-county of the same county and raped her. (South Korean *Radio Chonju*, September 1, 1964)

Around 11:00 p.m. on November 8, 1964, a Yankee soldier Lether belonging to second signal unit of a U.S. engineer corps employed a brutal violence against a woman named Kuk Haeng Ja in Ose-ri, Ojong Sub-county, Buchon County, Kyonggi Province, when she rejected his lustful demand. (South Korean daily *Kyonghyang Shinmun*, November 9, 1964)

On the night of December 19, 1964, a Yankee lance corporal, Petiph Meylor by name, when a 32-year-old woman named Byon residing at No. 264, Huam-dong, Seoul, refused to comply with his lustful demand, took away her clothes and clock, then poured boiling water upon her, inflicting a heavy injury on her. (South Korean daily *Dong-a Ilbo*, December 23, 1964)

On the night of January 13, 1965, a Yankee captain named George Brier and an army driver, Pfc. Stroit MacBride belonging to the U.S. 168th Medical Corps, took into their jeep a six-month-pregnant woman named Kim Su Mi (21, living at No. 219, Nambang-ri, Junae Sub-county, Yangju County, Kyonggi Province) in front of the restaurant "Arirang" in Uijongbu City, Kyonggi Province, and brought her to a hill near the barracks of their unit in Nambang-ri, naked her bare, threatened her with a pistol, beat her black and blue, causing her to abort. Later, when their crime was brought to light, they came to the house of Kim Su Mi around 1:30 a.m. on February 13 and, as she came out of the privy, gagged her mouth, cut her hair with scissors, injured her in the breast and shoulders, and then ran away. (South Korean dailies *Hanguk Ilbo*, February 27, 1965; *Seoul Shinmun*, February 26, 1965)

At about 7:00 p.m. on February 22, 1965, a U.S. soldier, Pfc. Harry Morris, attempted to rape a certain Sok (22) residing in Yonghwa-dong, Kunsan City, North Cholla Province. When she resisted, he beat her brutally, inflicting serious wounds upon her. (South Korean *Radio Chonju*, February 23, 1965)

Around 8:30 p.m. on April 11, 1965, Yankee sergeant William belonging to the 44th U.S. Engineers Corps stationed in Waegwan, North Kyongsang Province, kidnapped a little girl named Kim Gyong Ok aged only 14 who lived in Sokjon-dong, Waegwan Sub-county, took her into an orchard about 500 metres away from her home, strangled her neck and raped her. (South Korean daily *Seoul Shinmun*, April 14, 1965)

Around 2:40 p.m. on May 2, 1965, a Yankee soldier, Pfc. Play Jizz, belonging to C. Company, Fifth Regiment, First U.S. Cavalry Division, who was guarding a bunker on a hill near Wunchon-ri, Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County, made an attempt to satisfy his carnal desires by a Korean woman named Kim Mi Suk (24) residing in Second-ri, Dangdong, Rimjin Sub-county, Paju County. When she did not obey him, he shot her forehead with his M-14 rifle, inflicting a fatal injury upon her. (South Korean daily *Chosun Ilbo*, May 4, 1965)

On May 15, 1965, a Yankee soldier belonging to the 304th U.S. Signal Battalion quarrelled with a woman, O Mi Suk by name, residing in Songtan Sub-county, Pyongtaek County, Kyonggi Province, beat her on the face because she disobeyed him, inflicting an injury on her. (South Korean *Radio Seoul*, May 18, 1965)

(To be continued)

Mass Rallies in N. Korea Support S. Korean Workers' Struggles

Mass rallies have recently been held, one after another, by North Korean workers in many parts of the country to support and encourage the struggles of South Korean workers demanding wage increase, improved living conditions and democratic rights, —struggles now tending to sweep almost throughout South Korea.

Holding rallies on Jan. 22, workers at the Whanghai Iron Works, the Pyongyang No. 3 Furnace Shop and at the Pyongyang Electric Factory expressed their militant solidarity with their South Korean compatriots in their struggles for existence and democracy. Speaking at the Whanghai iron workers' rally, Kim Je Ryul, Chairman of the Whanghai Iron Works Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea (GFTUK), stressed in particular that South Korean workers should incorporate their struggles into a mounting stream of the people's struggles against U.S. imperialism and their puppet "Government."

Earlier, on Jan. 21, workers at the Haiju Cement Factory and those at the Pyongyang Electric Appliances Factory also held rallies in support of the South Korean workers' struggles. On Jan. 20, workers at the Pyongyang No. 1 Passenger-Car Office held a mass rally. Speaking at these rallies were many, who unaimously emphasized that the South Korean workers' struggles were completely just struggles opposing exploitation and maltreatment by the U.S. imperialists and their South Korean puppets, the Pak Jung Hi clique. Expressing firm solidarity with the South Korean workers, the speakers called upon the South Korean workers to further strengthen unity among themselves and develop more vigorously their struggles to smash their enemy's intrigues and to have their demands met. "We will support your struggles to the end by raising higher the banner of increased production and by further consolidating the revolutionary base in the North," the speakers said.

Employees at the Pyongyang No. 1 Passenger-Car Office holding a mass rally to support the strike of the S.Korean workers hired at U.S. army organizations (Jan. 20)

Following the rallies held by workers in Nampo, Hamheung, Sinuiju and Hesan cities, workers in Sariwon and Kangge gathered on Jan. 18 to voice militant solidarity with the strike launched by South Korean workers employed at U.S. army organizations.

On Jan. 14, similar rallies were held by workers in Pyongyang city. On the previous day, workers at the Pyongyang Thermo-Power Plant Construction Office and those at the Kaesong Combined Machine Factory held rallies supporting the South Korean workers' struggles.

On the other hand, on Jan. 18, a statement was issued by the GFTUK Central Committee. In the statement, the Committee, representing all the North Korean working people, extended wholehearted support for the 37,000 South Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs, who rose up in their struggle on the heels of the Service Corps workers in the Inchon district, and for auto drivers in Seoul and North Kyungsang Province, clothing workers in Chonju, and for workers hired at nine Japanese firms.

Meanwhile, Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, and many other influential North Korean newspapers carried editorials and articles to support the South Korean workers' struggles.

Koreans in Japan Support S.Korean Compatriots

Mass meetings to support South Korean workers' struggles for existence and democracy were recently held also by Korean people living in Japan.

Some 1,500 Korean citizens in Tokyo on Jan. 25 filled to capacity the Public Hall at the Kita Ward of the Japanese capital to hold a mass meeting in support of the struggles of their South Korean compatriots.

Speaking at the meeting, Kim Sung Ryul, Chairman of the Tokyo Regional Headquarters of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), said:

"The struggles of the South Korean workers are an eruption of their pent-up resentment at the fascist tyranny and merciless exploitation by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and are just struggles to win the right to existence and democracy."

He expressed militant solidarity of the Koreans in Japan with South Korean workers, saying that "we, Korean people in Japan, should render every possible support to the struggling compatriots in South Korea."

View of the Korean citizens' rally in Tokyo to support their compatriots' struggles now spreading in S. Korea (Jan. 25)

Death for 3 S. Koreans; Kyunghyang Shinmoon Sold Off

Death was demanded for three South Koreans on Jan. 25 in the first appeal trial of the so-called violation case of the "Anti-Communist Law" and the "State Security Law," reports from Seoul said.

They are Li Hyung Baik (51), former sports editor of the Kyunghyang Shinmoon, one of the leading dailies in Seoul, Song Taik Pong (62) and Yu Ik Chae (32), both of Seoul.

Song and Yu were sentenced to death by the Seoul District Court last October on charges of conducting espionage activities against North Korea. Li was given 15 years.

Prosecutor Li To Hwan of the Seoul High Prosecutors' Office also demanded 15 years for Song's 54-year-old wife, Hong Su Ok. She was found guilty of the same charges and was given three years.

Meanwhile, Li Chun Ku, ex-publisher of the daily Kyunghyang Shinmoon awaiting appeal trial, has been remanded back to custody. He had been treated for ulcer and chest ailment at the Seoul National University Hospital since last August while out on bail. Sentenced to three-year imprisonment last November by the Seoul District Court, he is held on charges of violating the "Anti-Communist Law."

Meanwhile, the Kyunghyang Shinmoon on Jan. 25 was auctioned off to a Seoul businessman for 218 million won through public bidding conducted by the Seoul Civil Court.

The daily newspaper is reported to have owed 46 million won to three banks, and had been falling behind payment on interest.

The paper's president-publisher, Hong Yung Taik, sharply criticized the banks' action that led to the auctioning, and said he would file a motion contesting the sale.

Reports from Seoul said that the sudden auctioning of the paper was made upon "governmental" pressure, designed to suppress the daily for political purposes, as the Kyunghyang Shinmoon had been making good showing in repaying its debts to the banks.

Opposition Assemblymen on Jan. 25 moved to take political issue with the Pak Jung Hi "administration" over the sudden auctioning of the Kyunghyang Shinmoon.

8 S. Korean Weeklies Closed Down

The South Korean puppet "Ministry of Public Information" closed down on Jan. 19 eight weekly papers, including the "Public Health and Social Affairs," "Court" and "Commercial News," according to a report of Radio Donga from Seoul.

These papers were charged with not meeting the standards on installations and facilities. Since the beginning of the new year, the Pak Jung Hi outfit has become all the more wanton in their rampage to hoodwink the people, flurried by the mounting public opposition to its misrule, particularly the traitorous "ROK-Japan Treaty" and troop dispatch to Vietnam.

221st MAC Meeting

U.S. Denounced for Continuous Provocative Acts

Maj. General Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission Meeting, on Jan. 29 strongly protested to the U.S. side against the intrusion of its naval craft into the western coastal sea of North Korea on Jan. 10, and its gun firing and provocative military exercises in the demilitarized zone on Jan. 13, 14 and 19.

He made this protest at the 221st MAC Meeting held on Jan. 29 at Panmunjom at the request of the Korean-Chinese side.

At the meeting, he also condemned the U.S. side for its illegal act of continuously utilizing the joint security area (where the Military Armistice Commission and the headquarters of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission are located) as a place for hostile propaganda activities against the Korean-Chinese side.

He strongly demanded the U.S. side immediately remove all the propaganda papers illegally put up in the joint security area. "These U.S. illegal acts," he said, "will stir up hostile sentiments and create a tense atmosphere in the joint security area, and will only result in seriously affecting the implementation of the Armistice Agreement itself."

U.S. violations of the Korean ceasefire agreement and agreed provisions were also denounced at the 308th Meeting of Secretaries of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission held on Jan. 20 at Panmunjom.

According to Col. Han Joo Kyung, Korean-Chinese side's secretary to the meeting, recently the U.S. side illegally brought 10 prohibited heavy and automatic weapons into the demilitarized zone on eight occasions.

The wreckage of a U.S. plane and the body of its pilot, brought down by the anti-aircraft guns of the Korean People's Army, after the spy plane had violated the territorial air of North Korea

KOREAN FEATURE FILMS

Many movie critics often speak of an "abundant film harvest." And they have every reason for it. For the new words, first of all, express the popular feeling and full appreciation of our cinema art. In fact, the motion-picture arts of our country have entered a period of over-all efflorescence, keeping pace with the powerful advance of our time.

This is clearly reflected in a series of films produced in the last few years, which include: "A woman-spinner," which won the People's Prize, "Red flower," which won the Bandung Prize in the 3rd Asian and African Feature Film Festival, "The son of the earth (Part 1 and 2)," "Defenders of land," all produced in 1963; "The People's Teacher," "Flower on the River Dokro," "Maiden company-commander," in 1964; and "Tempestuous age (Part 1 and 2)," "On the path of growth (Part 1 and 2)," "Thus they fought (Part 1 and 2)," in 1965.

These masterpieces, imbued with their deep thoughts and artistic flavor, have been enjoying great popularity among the people.

Then, why do these films appeal to the audience? Because all the creative staff of the Korean feature film studios have succeeded in creating various types of characters, taking up as subject-matters the pressing problems the Party and our new era today pose before them.

The revolutionary spirit of "Chullima Korea" is the Korean character running through our films. The reality of the Korean life has produced great works of art.

A great work, however, can never be produced by itself. It is entirely by dint of the correct literary policy of the Korean Workers' Party that the Korean cinema art is in full bloom in recent years. Experience shows that our film workers can reflect in their art the new realities of life and the wishes of the people, can encourage the working people toward the victory of revolution, to heroic struggle for socialist construction, only when they depend on the Party line, on the creative method of socialist realism.

All the themes of our films, contemporary or historical, are closely linked with the revolutionary tasks of the country. They are actively contributing toward communist education, including the study of our revolutionary tradition, and class education.

Heroes and heroines in films dealing with the realities of our life are all model national characters in Chullima Korea, that is to say, people of a new type found only under the socialist system.

Oknim (heroine of "Woman-spinner"), for example, is one of such models who create a new life in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. Ilbok (hero of "Red flower") is another who displays lofty humanism in the communist education of people.

A model like Daljoon (hero of "Defenders of land") shows how valorously our peasants, who became the master of land by the land reform, thus attaining their long-cherished wishes, came out in the struggle to defend their land from the enemy's attack.

While these films deal with different times, different characters and different social circumstances, they all represent the revolutionary consistancy of the Korean communists, their unbreakable will and lofty humanism and their optimistic outlook for the days to come. That is why their models are so familiar to the working people.

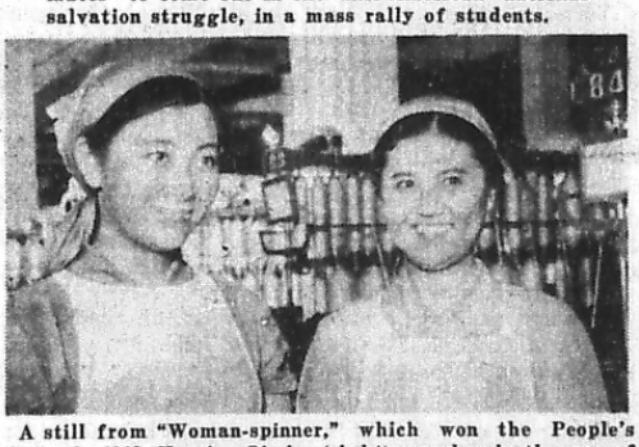
The creative staff of the Korean feature film studios registered a new success in solving a series of aesthetic questions, the complex question of expressing contemporaneity, composition of contrasts, production, photographing, speech and the like.

With film workers faithful to the Lenin's principle of partisanship, the Korean motion-picture arts are now developing in our prospering Chullima age.

There is no doubt that our film workers will make this year a year of a more "abundant film harvest."

The feature film "On the path of growth," produced in 1964, depicts the process of political awakening of patriotic students in South Korea with the April 19 Uprising (1960) as the historical background. Photo shows the hero of the film Pak, one of the self-supporting students of the Hanyang Medical College in Seoul, appealing to his schoolmates to come out in the anti-American national salvation struggle, in a mass rally of students.

A scene from "Red flower," which won the Bandung Prize at the 3rd Asian and African Feature Film Festival. The film deals with the life of a woman teacher, who takes teaching not as a mere profession, but as her revolutionary task, devoting herself entirely to educating children to bring them up as the future mainstays of the country.



A still from "Woman-spinner," which won the People's Prize in 1963. Heroine Oknim (right) marches in the van of the "operate-as-many-spindles-as-possible movement"

Mass Culture Hall for Peasants

Each county of the DPRK has a mass culture hall serving the cultural revolution in the countryside and the cultural life of the peasants.

The mass culture hall is a venue for training scientific, technical, cultural workers and mass educators in the countryside.

Duksung county in South Hamkyung Province, northern mountainous area on the eastern coast, also has such a hall.

The county with a history of only 13 years set up a mass culture hall after the publication of the "Theses on The Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" two years ago.

The culture hall has trained more than 1,600 peasants into rural cultural activists including 120 amateur art circle instructors.

The peasants' literature, drama, dance and fine art circles and agricultural science research circles are functioning there with the participation of peasant writers and artists.

The hall has now a 50-member national instrumental orchestra and a 40-member orchestra, who were trained in the hall.

Now, the county has a peasants' chorus of 500 members. Each *ri* in the county can present one-and-half-hour art circle performance at any time.

The peasants of our country, once divorced from civilisation under Japanese imperialist rule, have become the masters and creators of rural culture.

143 Documentaries, Newsreels Produced in N. Korea Last Year

The Korean Documentary Film Studio last year turned out 143 documentaries and newsreels. Among them are such films as "Changed land," "South Korea—land of struggle," "Health is an asset to the state" as well as "People of Rakwon" depicting the lives of workers at the "Chullima" Rakwon Machine Plant.

The Korean Documentary Film Studio will produce this year a series of documentaries and many newsreels including "New Korea," which consists of tens of documentaries for teaching materials, presenting the various phases of politics, economy, geography, education and culture, of the country.

A 50-member group to engage in "New Korea" has already been formed and is working on the scenario.

Korean Paper of 4th Century

A piece of paper as thick as newsprint, 5 cm in diametre, has been discovered in the Korean History Museum.

The hemp fibres of the paper are even in length and compact in cohesion.

It was unearthed at a construction site in Pyongyang some time ago together with a crown, earring, and other gold and copper trinkets of the Koguryu dynasty (37 B. C.-668 A.D.).

Assuming the paper to be of the 4th century, curator of the Museum Choi Il said that the origin of paper-making in Korea dated back to the remote past.

Historical documents tell us that Korea produced paper eight centuries earlier than Spain which made the first paper in Europe in 1150.

Korean paper has been noted from olden times for its durability and smoothness.

Espccially, paper made of paper-mulberry bark was so glossy that it was used not only for books but for daily necessaries such as table-covers and umbrellas.

Ancient oriental peoples called Korean paper "silk paper," supposing it was made of silk.

The paper-making industry was stimulated by the invention of metal printing types in Korea (1234), which entailed the rapid development of printing art. There appeared scores of kinds of willow, reed, straw and vegetable fibres, such as *juh* paper, *ma* paper and *chung* paper, to name only a few.

The Korean paper-making industry with such a long tradition, is now advancing continuously on the basis of modern technique.

The People's Korea

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